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VICTROLA.

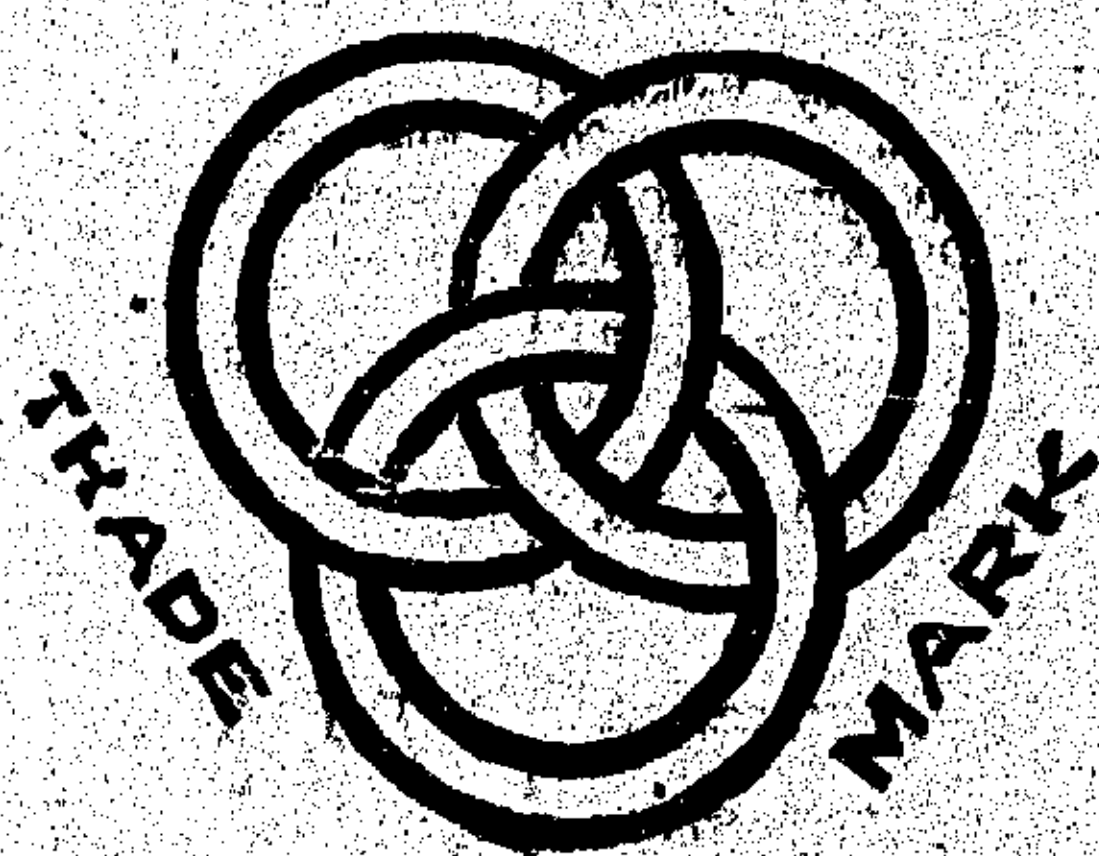


PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT EVERY PURSE.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

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PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR

"THREE RINGS."
DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR RACE WEEK

SPECIAL
DISPLAY
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MACKINTOSH'S

—THE—
DEPENDABLE
MEN'S STORE.

MACKINTOSH Men's Wear DES VŒUX RD.,
& Co., Ltd., Specialists, No. 16.

A HUMIDOR FREE.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY TO INTRODUCE

"AMULET"

SMOKING MIXTURE.

To a wider circle of smokers, we have decided to offer 8 ozs. of this splendid Tobacco packed in a highly serviceable Glass Humidor for \$2.60, which is the price of 8 ozs. of this Tobacco alone.

As the number of these Humidors is limited you should

SECURE ONE AT ONCE.

It will keep your Tobacco fresh during the damp weather.

Obtainable from:

Messrs. HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
GRECO-EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE,
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE,
SINCERE & Co.

MANUFACTURED BY—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO
CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, February 19th.
D.A.T. CO.'S CHINESE NEW YEAR DINNER.
The British-American Tobacco Company in Canton gave a Chinese New Year dinner at the Roof Garden of Sincere's on the New Bund on the evening of the 18th instant. The guests included the representative of the Civil Governor (Mr. Lam Che Fung), the British Vice-Consul (Mr. Pratt), the Native Customs Commissioner (Mr. C. A. McAllum) and several other foreigners, some of the leading Chinese merchants, the editors of various Chinese papers in Canton, the whole company numbering nearly 200. After the repast there was a cinematograph entertainment. The gathering dispersed at about 1 a.m.

THE YUNNAN COMMISSIONERS.

The local Governors have received a telegram from President Li Yuan-hung, inviting them to send the two Yunnan Commissioners, Chang Noy-yit and Fong Shing-chow, who are now staying in Canton, to Peking, as the President has the intention to appoint them to important positions. The soldiers under their control will be handed over to some other command nominated by the President.

NEW MARKET.

This city has long been in need of a public market. In recognition of this, Mr. Shun-chuen, Chief of Police, has recently allocated a site at Wei Ngai Street, Old City, for a market, and the construction work commenced yesterday.

PROHIBITION OF BEGGING.

Beggars can be seen everywhere in Canton lying along the streets, and it is a disgrace to the country. The Civil Governor has, therefore, instructed all Police Stations to clear the streets of these people, who will be dealt with severely if they defy the order.

RAILWAY POLICE STRIKE.

Owing to the alleged ill-treatment which they have received from Mr. Sami, Chief Inspector of Police of the Canton-Samshui Railway, the policemen have all refused to attend duty and the line is without protection. The Committee of the Railway reported the matter to the Ministry of Communications, and the Civil Governor was instructed to make inquiries in connection with the trouble. The Civil Governor has now replied to the Ministry of Communications that everything is settled and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Sami, has been discharged.

VISIT OF HONGKONG'S GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Hongkong arrived here on the morning of the 18th instant and the Police received authoritative instructions to afford him protection. It is reported that His Excellency's visit relates to the political situation.

The local Governors recently received a telegram from Peking reminding them that the prohibition of gambling in Canton was only allowed to be postponed for three months and this term has now expired. The local Governors have replied that, owing to lack of funds, they are really not yet in a position to prohibit gambling and they ask for another year's grace, by which time they hope the financial position will be easier.

THE CANTON THEATRES' PETITION.

The petition tendered by the theatres in Canton asking the local Government to cancel the new early closing regulation has been refused.

EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE TEACHERS.

On the 12th instant, an examination was held of teachers of all private schools in Fatsan. The number who attended was over 300. The examination was carried out very strictly and, strange to say, a great number of the candidates showed a deficient knowledge of mathematics.

BRITISH FROM BAGDAD.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ALLOWED TO MOVE ABOUT FREELY.

All the British civilians and ladies who were removed by the Turks from Bagdad are at Constantinople, and apparently are being well treated. They are not interned, Reuters' Agency learns, but are allowed to move about the city.

We have reached London from Bagdad that the American Consul there died of typhoid in November. Some persons who succeeded in getting away from Bagdad report that there were a lot of Germans in the place, which was quiet. Money and food were very scarce.

CHINESE NEWS.

GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG.

The Government has sent Mr. Li Kai-hsin of Kwangtung on a mission. It is said that Mr. Li may be appointed Governor of Kwangtung, and the present Governor, Chu Ching-lan, may be transferred to Shantung, as the Tsuchun of Shantung desires to be relieved of his additional post of Civil Governor. Mr. Li Kai-hsin has been Governor of Kwangtung once before.—Peking Ex.

THE KWANGTUNG LOAN.

Governor Chu Ching-lan of Kwangtung has contracted a loan of \$3,000,000 from a Netherlands merchant. Acting under orders of the Ministry of Finance, he has contracted a second loan amounting to \$4,000,000. Both these loans have been sanctioned by the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. The said Netherlands merchant is now at Shanghai. It is reported that he will be back in Canton on Feb. 28th. Soon after his arrival in Canton, he will arrange for the handing over of the loan proceeds to Governor Chu. It is understood that the second loan of \$4,000,000 is for the use of the Ministry of Finance.—Peking Ex.

THE DEVIL IN PEKING.

An interesting survival in demonolatry is just brought to notice by a memorial submitted to the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs by the Chief Priest of the Lama Temple in Peking. The memorial states that it has been customary for many years (since the advent of the Manchus, as a matter of fact, though the memorial does not put it thus) way) to hold a devil dance at this temple on the 30th of the first moon of the Lunar Year, and he requests that the usual permission be granted for the celebration of this interesting event. The Board has decided to give the devil his due.

CONSCRIPTION PROPOSALS.

President Li Yuan-hung and the Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, have recently held a conference to discuss the conscription programme which China intended to carry out last year. They agreed on the idea of dividing the country into several districts and gradually introducing the conscription system. The plan is to divide China into six conscription districts: Chihli, Fengtien, Lirin, Hailungkiang and Shantung will constitute the first conscription district; Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsi will form the second district; Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow will form the third district; Honan, Shansi, Hupien and Hunan will constitute the fourth district; Szechuen, Szechuan, Kansu, and Sinkiang will form the fifth district; and Jehol, Chahar and Suiyu will form the sixth conscription district. The original plan to divide the country into three grand districts, North, South and Centre, has been abandoned.—Peking Daily News.

CHINESE INDEMNITY SEQUELS.

In 1910 China sent to the United States picked students to be educated with the funds repaid to China by the United States as an excess payment on indemnity account. "The Bulletin of Williston Seminary" has brought down to date the records of ten of them. Their quality may be indicated by the fact that the ten took five first prizes and five second prizes in scholarship, being all that were offered in that year. Moreover they scattered among several colleges and universities, where several of them continued their meteoric record. One of them is now a Commissioner of Agriculture in a province of China and director of a school of agriculture. Two are professors in the Peking University and the Hydraulic Engineering College at Nanking. Another has finished his studies in submarine and warship designing, and is now on his way to China to practise what he has learned. Another who took the same course is now in the Chinese Ministry of Marine. Several occupy positions of opportunity and responsibility in American chemical and oil concerns of the first grade, with the intention of ultimately teaching their countrymen the secrets of industrial chemistry. One was sent home mentally deranged by the severity of his studies.

The reaction of American instruction upon the Chinese intellect is surely remarkable. Nor is the international significance unimportant. The original impression upon China of a course of conduct which seemed to the United States simple equity has certainly been deepened by the results of the use to which China put the money. She spent it and has it back with increase. The same is true of the United States. Not only have the funds repaid gone to the support of our educational institutions, they will continue to return increase so long as these remarkable young Chinamen are influential in the affairs of their country, either officially or commercially. In the background there may lurk some disquiet about the "yellow peril." It requires robustness of thought to consider the competition of China when it fully responds to the light of Western culture. These Chinese studied with the same zest and that our students play football. If they carry on there will be grim sport in competing against them. However, it is early to borrow trouble.—The New York Times.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

HOPE IN THE NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

In Germany there is no distinction between politics and war, and if the dictator, Germany's policy (for this time the object of this rivals Bethmann Hollweg (unmistakably is) offers peace, it is because peace is in Germany's military interest, or (what comes to the same thing) in her political interest. Bethmann Hollweg is working very closely with Hindenburg, and the warmth of his references to Hindenburg's strategy will not have escaped notice. Let us then try to look at the matter through their spectacles. Why does he propose peace here and now?

His own answer to that question is that the defeat of Roumania has proved that Germany cannot be beaten. She is in so strong a position that she can afford to think of humanity; no one can say now that an offer of peace is a sign of weakness. That is the sum and substance of his speech, and in order to drive home his main point he has to give an account of the German military position which is extravagantly sanguine. But the Chancellor, as men in his position always will, proves too much. If his description of the military situation were literally true, it would be his duty as a German to keep on a little longer and let the fruits of so imposing and beautiful a tree ripen. Germany does not need things for the sake of humanity at large, but only for German humanity. What, then, are the facts behind the speech?

"BRILLIANT BUT WITHOUT PROSPECTS." They are these. Three months ago Germany believed that she was about to lose the war. A little extra pressure in the Carpathians, a wiser direction of Roumania's armies, a more powerful Allied advance from Salonika, a little more presence in the west and Germany might have been unable to save Hungary. That danger has been averted for the present. But what of the future? The military situation of Germany now, as this time last year, is "brilliant, but without prospects." In a similar situation last year Germany sought to cut the knot by attacking Verdun. She will not turn west again. Where, then, is she to turn with the hope of gaining results as decisive as those which the breaking of the French line at Verdun would have given her? Against Russia? But the old arguments for a drive through Riga and Odessa have lost a good deal of their force. A campaign against Petrograd or against Moscow, if it were successful, might give Russia a "knock-out" blow, but not certainly, and in the meantime the whole burden of Balkan defence would be thrown on Bulgaria and Turkey. Then came the next German effort to be against Salonika. Even that blow could be parried, and the Allies were driven to retire their efforts might be shifted further east in a way that Turkey would not like, especially if the striking forces of Germany were deeply engaged in Russia and the attacks on the west were being driven home. The odds are that even if Germany did well she would have an exceedingly anxious time. Nor would even the decisive defeat of Russia drive England from her position in the East. Nothing could do that but a successful campaign against Egypt, which Turkey has not the men to carry out and Germany could not dream of undertaking until Russia is negligible. The German military position is brilliant compared with what it was three months ago; but it has no prospects except of hazardous and possibly sterile campaigns.

And now for a moment let us look at the political arguments as they present themselves to the Chancellor's mind. We talk of Turkey as though it were already a German province, but it must not be forgotten that all this time the Turk, or at any rate his Government, thinks that he is using Germany. If Russia and England were decisively beaten in the east, Germany would become such a menace to Turkey that the latter would turn to them for protection. Paradoxical though it may sound, it would actually be in Germany's political interest in the east that Turkey should have a grievance against both of us against Russia, for being in possession of Armenia, against us for being in possession of Egypt, perhaps an enlarged Egypt, because only under such conditions can Germany hope to carry out her designs against Turkey and the east without another war. These arguments no doubt would not avail against Germany's military interests, but they are strong enough to make her look with some distaste on an extension of her campaigns in Turkey. She cannot see where they would end. And all the time the British blockade would be going on, and whatever else may be said of the blockade it does mean exclusion of the German shipping from three-fourths of the surface of the globe. When we reckon up territorial gains and losses we should not forget that fact.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AND THE

For this reason Germans look with more hope, so far as this country is concerned, for results to their submarine campaign than to campaigns in Asia. But here the difficulty is with the United States, and whatever the extremists in the German press may say to the contrary, it may be taken as an axiom of German policy not to push matters to an open breach with America. The time, however, might come when the Chancellor might not be able to resist the movement for sinking anything and everything.

And therefore he is anxious to collect what neutral sympathy he can by offering terms now. Another reason that is strong in the Chancellor's mind is the internal state of Germany. Further, it must be remembered that the strength of the Allied Powers is not that of its strongest member, but of its weakest. These, then, are the ideas behind the offer of peace. We interpret it as a confession that Germany cannot possibly win outright, and can only prolong the war at a cost that is ruinous to her. This is a very serious confession. We are to see in it also evidence of anxiety about the working-out of the military position, of anxiety about her "moral" position, and of a desire to stand better with neutrals, and especially with the United States, and lastly of anxiety with regard to her political future both at home and abroad. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FORESTRY IN CHINA.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

President Li has issued the following Mandate: "Since the benefits of forestry are closely related to the livelihood and public peace of the people, it is of great importance. Recently, on account of the lack of attention to forestry, floods and drought have been frequent occurrences. Immediate and effective measures should therefore be taken to remedy the evil. The Forestry Law, the Detailed Regulations governing the enforcement of the said law, and the regulations governing the encouragement of afforestation, have been promulgated. While the duty of encouragement and protection lies with the Government, the people must be depended upon for enterprise. The plan, drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce respecting the encouragement of village afforestation and associations of forestry, has been submitted for approval and is reliable and practicable. The said Ministry is hereby ordered to notify the provinces and hold the local officials responsible for diligently advising the people effectively to carry out the plan with the view that real results will be secured and inexhaustible benefits received. This is my great hope."

LABOUR FOR MORE SHIP- BUILDING.

A NEW ORGANIZEE.

Mr. Lynden Macasey, K.C., has been appointed by Sir Edward Carson to assist the Admiralty in the organization of labour for shipbuilding. Mr. Lynden Macasey has had unique experience of the problem of organizing labour in the shipbuilding and allied trades. From the beginning of the war until October, 1915, he acted as arbitrator for the Board of Trade in the principal wages and other disputes on the Clyde and the Tyne. Towards the end of that year he conducted an inquiry on behalf of the Government into the grievances of the men on the Clyde. In the following January he became Chairman of the Government Commission for the dilution of labour on the Clyde. There for the first time women labour was introduced into the engineering works, and to-day there are about 18,000 women in the engineering and shipyard establishments on the Clyde. In June, 1916, he was appointed chairman of a Dilution Commission for the Tyne, and in the ensuing three months some 5,000 women were brought into the industry in that district. About this time, in the capacity of Commissioner for the Admiralty, he negotiated agreements with the shipyard trade unions for the introduction of dilution into the Clyde and Tyne ship-repairing yards and boiler and marine engine-shops, and framed a scheme under which about 3,000 women have been introduced. He also framed a scheme of dilution which has brought 1,500 women into Messrs. Vickers' works at Barrow-in-Furness. In October he negotiated dilution agreements for the Messrs. shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades and later a scheme for the transfer of labour between different ship-repairing yards. On both these occasions he received telegrams of appreciation from Ministers—first, from Mr. Balfour, then first Lord of the Admiralty, and later from Mr. Runciman, then President of the Board of Trade. The agreements bear his signature "on behalf of the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions of War, and the Board of Trade."—Times.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 COMPANY PROMOTIONS.
The attention of members of this Company is drawn to Orders of Feb. 17th/19th. The list therein referred to will close on Wednesday, February 21st, at 5.30 p.m.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART II.
Members of No. 2 Platoon, and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies eligible to fire Part II, will attend the Range on Sunday next, February 25th.

CENTRAL STATION ARMOURY, 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, February 22nd.—No. 7 Platoon (No. 4 Company).
Friday, February 23rd.—No. 6 Platoon (No. 3 Company).

Only those are to attend who have been warned to fire Part II of this year's course.

STENOGRAPHY.
Joined—No. 2 Platoon, J. Din.
Invalided Out—P.C. 524 D'Almada Remedios.
(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, February 20th, 1917.

abroad. We may conclude in more general terms that that offer is meant to show, that the offer is meant, for good reasons, and that, wanting it, she is prepared to pay a price.

Whether that price is sufficient is, of course, another question altogether. We do not yet know what it is or what it could be made. Nothing, however, would throw such a light on the real military position of Germany and her Allies as the knowledge of how far she is prepared to go. What the price should be to make peace honourable for us is a political question that lies quite outside the scope of this column.

It is perhaps necessary to append one warning against possible misunderstanding of the argument put forward about the future military difficulties of Germany. It does not in the least follow that because the military difficulties ahead of Germany are very grave that therefore our military future is easy. It may be equally bad for both, though it is obviously undesirable that the possible development of our own strategy should be discussed now. There is no commoner mistake in war than for the side which is feeling depressed to imagine that the other side is correspondingly elated. The Chancellor wants to give the impression that Germany is serenely confident. But it is obviously not true. But no one must suppose that because Germany is exceedingly anxious we are not also in a very difficult situation. We are, and it will need tremendous strain and effort to improve it.—Manchester Guardian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

BABY'S PERAMBULATOR in good condition. Cost \$70.00. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to—

"A. G."
Care of "Daily Press" Office [318]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"CARTAGANSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at various wharves into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamship must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1917. [24]

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Liquidators. [301]

WANTED.

GOVERNESS for three months, daily or for mornings only, for one or two Young Children, Kowloon.
Apply by letter to—

Box 20,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [313]

WANTED.

A FLAT OR UPPER FLOOR of about 10 Rooms situated between Lee Hom Street and Wyndham Street.
Apply to—

DR. KITASHIMA,
Care of M. B. K. Ltd. [314]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS for two Children, six and five years. Good salary offered.
Apply—

"A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [308]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—

W. S. HALLIDAY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [106]

FOR SALE.

THE Auxiliary House Boat "FLOVER"
15 H.P. Parsons' Parsifall Motor, with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to—

SANG KEE,
Care of COMPADORE,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. [309]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 25, George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [293]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the Orry Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, the purpose of receiving the Report on the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1917. [281]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From May to end of October.

STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to—
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [188]

TO LET.

HOLYWOOD, Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road.
Apply—
KITAHIMA,
DODWELL & Co., Ltd. [161]

TO LET.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House.
From 1st April.
Apply to—

DR. M. E. ASGER,
New Post Office Building. [269]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEH,
1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SEYM & FLEMING. [108]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [37]

TO LET.

FILATS in "EWO MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [80]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd. [72]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [26]

TO LET.

OFFICES and Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 59,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [297]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK. Furnished.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK).
Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
6-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLET'S CREST, 66, PEAK.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 56, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [30]

HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.
EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony.
Entrance Fee \$1.
(to be used in connection with printing expenses).

Service Rifles. Open Sights.
100 yds. Grouping. 400 yds. Deliberate.
200 " Deliberate. 500 "

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. LAMBERT, Headquarters Club, H.K.F.R.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1917. [310]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Telephone 816. [12]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. ANA M. SA COLLACO and Family desire to express their most grateful thanks for all expressions of sympathy with them in their recent bereavement. [320]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 21st FEBRUARY, 1917.

THE HONGKONG TRIBUNAL.

When the appointment of a Commission to consider applications from those who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony was first announced we raised several questions upon which, it appeared to us, there was immediate need of enlightenment. In the first place it seemed desirable that an indication should be given of the number of men which, from a military point of view, the competent authorities were prepared to release, and of the nature of the duties that would be required of the remainder in connection with the defence of the Colony. Accordingly, the news was cabled out, yesterday, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is anxiously considering the introduction of compulsory local military service for European British subjects residing in those Crown Colonies in which the system is not yet in operation. In Hongkong there are admittedly very few, if any, men who are not already enrolled in one or other of the local auxiliary forces, and from that point of view a change in the direction indicated may be awaited with indifference. Yet, if ultimately it should be decided upon, it stands to reason that it would be for the purpose of relieving the regular garrison. In any case, if the information asked for had been vouchsafed it would, as we pointed out, have been very helpful to employers and would have saved the Commission much unnecessary labour, for, even if the full complement of men

required could not be obtained from an undisputed source, there would probably have been comparatively few vacancies to fill from the disputed cases. This opinion was based, of course, on the assumption that the precise terms of the Governor's proclamation were to be adhered to. At the same time we ventured the opinion that probably every able-bodied man of military age would feel under a moral obligation to submit his case for consideration. We have reason to believe that, in large measure, this prediction is being justified by the facts, and that not only are those who have no responsibilities to deter them applying for permission to go to the firing-line, but those in doubt as to their duty because of the adoption of conscription in Great Britain are appealing to the Commission in order to obtain impartial guidance. The tendency, we think, will be for this practice to become general, especially as it is obvious that those who send in their names, and, for one reason or another, are retained in the Colony, must receive some written communication showing that they placed their services at the disposal of the nation. But, as we said directly the scheme was made public, a definite statement ought to be made as to whether those selected for active service will have their passages paid to England, and, in the case of married men, whether their wives and families will be repatriated in view of the utter impossibility of living in this Colony on a soldier's separation allowance. All these questions still remain unanswered, and, as a consequence, many men are hesitating to come forward because they are not sure of their ground. While not lacking in patriotism they cannot be indifferent to the fate of those dependent upon them. We have heard it stated that single men will be allowed £20 for their passage, but this seems an absurdly inadequate sum. In British Malaya second-class passages are being provided. Further to increase the perplexities of the married men, an order has just been issued prohibiting women and children from travelling by sea in the "danger zone" except for urgent reasons. Probably due weight will be given to all these considerations by the Commission when rendering its judgments, but, if so, why should not some definite assurance be given? Another point that needs to be cleared up is whether the employees of the Government are at liberty to volunteer. Wide divergence of opinion, apparently, prevails over this question. In some directions the view is taken that, as the Government has been engaged for some time past in a "combing out" process, nothing more is necessary. On the other hand, it is felt that the Government has no more right than any commercial house to do its own judge in this matter, and that, having established an independent tribunal, it should set an example of respect for it. In some departments, it is alleged, there are numbers of eligible men who could be spared by means of a little re-arrangement, without any serious detriment to the public service.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$10 from O Shiu Tung to the funds of the Hospitals.

During the week ending February 17th, 22 cases of small-pox (one Japanese and the rest Chinese, one being imported) were reported in the Colony, of which number 23 proved fatal. In the same week there were two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday two Chinese who had returned from banishment were sentenced to three and two and a half years' imprisonment respectively. The one who received the heavier sentence had returned from banishment on six occasions.

A Chinese named Wok Fong Sing, a seaman on board the Dutch steamer *Tjmanock*, met with a fatal accident on Monday. While at work between decks on the vessel he fell into the lower hold, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull. Death was almost instantaneous.

In the course of the hearing of a small claim at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, it was stated that the defendant, a Chinese widow with six children, only earned \$5 per month. The claim was one for \$100, and eventually the Judge left the question as to the instalments in which the money should be repaid with the parties concerned for them to work out.

The fortnightly meeting of the above was held yesterday. Mr. D. W. Tratman presided, and those also present were: Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. P. W. Goldring, Ng Hon Taz, and Chan Kai Ming, with Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. Adam Gibson (Secretary).

Before proceeding with the agenda, the President referred to the questions asked by Mr. Bowley at the last meeting of the Board with reference to whether any decorations had been awarded to sanitary inspectors on active service. At that meeting, said the Chairman, he remarked, without thinking, that he had no information as to decorations being conferred on any member of the staff. Since then he had been informed that Inspector Millington had received the Military Medal.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.
An application was considered which had been made by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire for permission to erect one water closet, and to change the position of one closet at 1, Connaught Road Central.

Mr. Bowley intimated that he was told that, when the cable companies made an improvement in their system, some time ago, they were only allowed to do so provided there was an independent water supply. The present applicants should be allowed to do so on the same footing. He thought that part of the letter of application was weak from a firm which controlled such a large engineering staff.

Mr. Goldring intimated that there must be an independent supply.
On the proposition of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. Goldring, the application was refused on the ground that there was no independent supply.

MORTALITY.
The mortality return for the week ending January 28th showed that the death rate was 28.7 per thousand per annum, as against 19.4 for the same week last year. Among the cases were two non-Chinese occurrences of beriberi.

Mr. Bowley intimated asking if the Medical Officer of Health would give particulars of such deaths.
The Medical Officer intimated that they were both Japanese babies, and had been certified by a Japanese medical practitioner.

The death rate for the week ending February 4th was 27.7, as against 13.1 last year.
Dr. Ozorio intimated asking if the increase in the mortality was caused by the small-pox outbreak alone. If not, what other causes were helping to double the rate?

The Medical Officer replied in the affirmative.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

WOOD-GITTINS.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated yesterday forenoon at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. The bridegroom was Mr. Ernest Marshall Wood (of the firm of Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood, architects), Canton, and the bride was Miss Christina Gittins, daughter of Mr. John Gittins, of "River Bank," Shepparton, formerly of Foochow.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. R. Graves, was attired in blue georgette crepe, with white fur collar and edgings to pockets. Her hat was of black chiffon, and she carried a pretty bouquet of sweet pea blooms. She was attended, as bridesmaid, by Miss Rose Edkins, who wore a cream crepe-de-chine dress, with a yellow sash, and a matinee hat. Her bouquet was composed of yellow roses. Mr. T. J. Fisher discharged the duties of best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. Dr. G. H. Lander), assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Mr. Denman Fuller presided at the organ, and, as the newly-wedded couple left the Cathedral, he played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

There was a large gathering of friends of the bride and bridegroom both at the service and also afterwards at the reception at the Hongkong Hotel, where the toast of the health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Wood was proposed by Mr. G. T. Edkins.

The honeymoon will be spent at Macao, for which place the newly-wedded couple sailed in the afternoon.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OBSERVANCE OF LENT

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Some years ago there was established in England a picture which represented Christ on a cross; it was set up in some busy London thoroughfare. Past it hurried all sorts and conditions of men, too much occupied with their business or pleasures to take any notice of what they were passing by.

"Is it nothing to you?" was the legend of that picture.

In most stationer's shops, in England to-day, a picture is to be seen of Christ on the cross in the midst of a battlefield. A boy-soldier of the "New Army" lies in his last sleep at the foot, his face serene in the consciousness that the figure above died for him.

"Is it nothing to you?" in Hongkong?

Can we not, at least in Lent, abstain from some of our pleasures, and observe Sunday rather more as the Lord's Day than as our own? Can we not add our voices to the prayers of intercession for help in this time of trouble?—I am, yours, etc.,

A LAYMAN.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I appeal to the public through your columns? It has been well said that the Empire marches forward on the feet of little children.

The safe-guarding of child life is a problem which is being faced to-day as it has never been faced before—for the safety of the Empire in the years to come depends on it.

Thousands of children die who could be saved; thousands grow up stunted and diseased, who, with proper care, would grow up healthy and useful. It is not fair to the children themselves, but, more than that, it is a calamity to the State, for child life is the Empire's greatest asset.

The motto of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is "For God and Country." During the past 60 years, 68,000 children have passed through the ever open doors of these National Homes, and have been made into useful citizens. Eight thousand Barnardo Boys are to-day serving their country in the Army, Navy, and Mercantile Marine, and these 8,000 men who are fighting in a just cause should make us more than ever appreciate the work which is being done.

In addition to the destitute ones, 1,000 children, most of whose fathers are soldiers or sailors, have been admitted for the duration of the war. In peace as well as war it would be impossible to value too highly the work done by the Barnardo Homes.

For many years an appeal has been made in Hongkong during Lent, and I hope, in spite of the many other calls for Charity, this one may again meet with generous support. Donations of money, and fancy articles of any description suitable for the sale of work to be held on Thursday in Easter week, will be gratefully received by me at 128, The Peak.—Yours faithfully,

PAULINE POLLOCK.

LEGAL PRAISE.

Before summing up in the murder trial at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) paid a high tribute to Mr. T. N. Chau, the young Chinese barrister who defended the accused. His Lordship said—"I wish to tender to the learned Counsel for the defence my congratulations on his conduct of the case. His experience at the bar, so far, has been short—I think this is only the second occasion he has appeared in this Court—and he has conducted this case with tact and ability, and I feel sure he will be a real acquisition to the ranks of the bar in this Colony."

Mr. Chau—Thank you, my Lord.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 17th February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 7 weeks.
This Year	\$125/4	\$84/8
Last Year	1,455	84/8
Increase	1,039	2/8

THE WAR.

MAMMOTH BRITISH WAR LOAN:
FIRST RESULT—£700,000,000.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS:
ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY COMMANDEERED.

AMERICA AND MEXICAN UNREST:
GERMAN INTRIGUE REPORTED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LIVELY ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, February 20th.

A communiqué states:—There has been some lively artillerying in the sectors of Avocourt, Pepper Hill and Bezonvaux. The French destructively bombarded enemy organisations north of Damloup.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, February 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué says:—We carried out a successful raid to the south of Souchez and blew up a mine shaft and destroyed several occupied dug-outs.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

WHY IT IS CONTINUED.

ATHENS, February 20th.

The Legations of the protesting Powers have issued a statement that the blockade was being continued because the requirements of the ultimatum had not been completely fulfilled, especially manifest in the half-hearted removal of arms.

Nevertheless, the Entente, not indifferent to the sufferings of innocent populations, had seriously considered the question of facilitating food supplies as soon as circumstances would permit.

The Entente calls the attention of the Greek Government to the responsibility it is assuming if it continues to tolerate the anti-Entente Press campaign.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 19th.

The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers *Lady Ann*, *Marie Leonhardt*, *Marrion Dawson*, *Queenswood*, *Romisdalen* and *Valde*, as well as two small craft, all British. The total tonnage, including the *Worcestershire*, is about 20,000 tons.

A number of men are killed and missing.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

CALLING IN GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.

The Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand on all classes to contribute gold ornaments and jewellery, except such as are of a special artistic and historical value, as part of the national equipment effort.

TIMBER CONTROL.

NEW WAR OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, February 20th.

Mr. Sam Fyde (1) has undertaken full charge of the Timber Control Department of the War Office, which will deal with importations and with the felling of home timber.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

A ROOSEVELT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

NEW YORK, February 20th.

The *New York World* learns on excellent authority that in the case of war between Germany and America Mr. Roosevelt will raise an expeditionary force for Europe, estimated at 200,000 strong, for service under the Entente.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, February 20th.

The *Sun's* Washington correspondent reports that the State Department has been informed of the arrival of 600 German Reservists in Mexico City ready to join any faction to prevent the landing of an Anglo-American force to safeguard the oil wells at Tampico.

SPIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

In the Senate a supporter of the Espionage Bill declared that, at the present moment there were hundreds of thousands of spies in the United States.

ARMY COUNCIL AND TEACHERS.

NO EXEMPTIONS UNDER THIRTY-ONE.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Army Council has withdrawn all exemptions of school teachers under the age of thirty-one.

ASSISTING AGRICULTURE.

WAR OFFICE MEASURES.

LONDON, February 20th.

The War Office has decided to loan horses and drivers to farmers needing help.

REAR-ADMIRAL'S RETIREMENT.

TO FACILITATE PROMOTION OF JUNIORS.

LONDON, February 20th.

Rear-Admiral Campbell has retired voluntarily in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

EXPECTED TO BE PROTECTIONIST.

MELBOURNE, February 20th.

It is expected that the Coalition Government will declare itself Protectionist.

RECORD WAR LOAN.

UNMISTAKABLE PROOF OF COUNTRY'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, February 20th.

The newspapers are unanimous that the first results of the War Loan reveal a veritable triumph, and afford unmistakable proof of the country's determination to give as freely of its wealth as its manhood to secure victory.

Experts emphasise the fact that the Government has obtained a hundred millions more than it expected without recourse to bankers. The mere fact that the assistance of financial houses has not been invoked is in itself evidence of assured success.

EARLIER CABLES.

MAMMOTH SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, February 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that at least seven hundred millions of new money had been subscribed to the War Loan, excluding the banks' contributions.—(Loud cheers.)

It was desirable to avoid direct contributions from banks. When he was asked a few weeks ago what amount of new money would constitute a success he replied:—"Six hundred millions."

CROWN COLONIES AND COMPULSION.

LONDON, February 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was anxiously considering the question of compulsory local military service for European British subjects in those Crown Colonies in which compulsion did not exist, but he was not prepared to adopt any further change at present.

OPIUM.

THE INDIAN PRODUCT.

LONDON, February 19th.

The Imperial Institute, referring to the experiments being conducted in India regarding the comparative merits of different varieties of poppy for opium production, says they seem to reason why, in course of time, an Indian product equal to the Turkish should not be forthcoming. The quality of Indian opium can, however, be considerably enhanced immediately by improving the present methods of collection and preparation.

AN INDIAN MEMORIAL.

LONDON, February 19th.

The India Council has sanctioned the expenditure of £750 for the proposed Indian Memorial of the Brighton Town Council, which has voted a like sum. The site of the memorial is on the downs close to the town, where the Indians have established a crematorium.

SHIPBUILDING IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

In the Duma the Ministry for Industry introduced a Bill providing for Government advances of one hundred million roubles to build merchantmen.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

IRISH QUESTION EXCLUDED.

LONDON, February 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the subjects for discussion at the Imperial War Council would not be decided upon until the Overseas representatives had arrived. The Government would not interfere with anything the Council desired to discuss. The question of the administration of Ireland was a matter for the Imperial Parliament.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

TWO FRONT LINES OCCUPIED.

LONDON, February 19th.

A Mesopotamian message says:—We occupied two front lines of 250 and 340 yards respectively at Sannaiyat.

Two heavy counter-attacks were first repulsed and others were partially successful, forcing back our right to our original line. Our left was withdrawn. At dusk we further progressed to the west of Shumran Bend.

EXPORT OF COAL.

RESTRICTION ABOLISHED.

COPENHAGEN, February 19th.

It is officially announced that the restriction on the export of coal from England to Norway has been abolished in view of Norway undertaking not to export pyrites to Germany.

ZEPPELIN OVER BOULOGNE.

A FRUITLESS EFFORT.

LONDON, February 19th.

A French communiqué says:—A Zeppelin, on the night of February 17th, flew over the French coast from the Straits of Dover to the suburbs of Boulogne and threw several bombs, without result.

OBITUARY.

SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

LONDON, February 19th.

The death has taken place of Surgeon General Sir Benjamin Franklin, K.O.I.E. [The deceased, who was born in 1844, entered the Indian Medical Service in 1869 and held many important posts in the service, including that of Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy. He was created a Knight in 1903; was Hon. Physician to the King; had held the post of Director General Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; was made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1905; and was a member of the Council of the British Red Cross Society. He had also been Hon. Physician to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. Deceased leaves one son and two daughters.]

PORTUGUESE LOYALTY.

LONDON, February 19th.

Senhor Costa, Finance Minister, declared in the Chamber that the Allies could rely on Portugal's efforts and sacrifices for the war.—(Loud applause.)

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

DIABETIC MEASURES FORECASTED.

LONDON, February 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government has decided upon very drastic restrictions on imports, affecting the Allies and the Dominions. He promised a statement on the question on February 22nd.

GERMANS AND FOOD SUBSTITUTES.

MEDICAL EXPERTS REPORT.

SOME WEIRD MIXTURES.

Dr. Fendler, of the Berlin Municipal Medical Council, has been instructed to report to the Council on food substitutes, the trade in which has lately assumed enormous proportions. His report is the subject of a remarkable article in the *Vossische Zeitung*. The following are extracts from it:—

"Since the beginning of the war the number of factories for the production of food has increased in a most uncomfortable manner. Corn traders without employment, farmers living in the towns, barbers, who are unsuccessful in their proper calling, and others have suddenly discovered that their true vocation lies in manufacturing food. Their factory often consists of a cooking pot, and their capital is a few marks and some very questionable recipes.

"One of the principal items to which those manufacturers turned their attention was 'soup tablets.' They called them 'meat extract tablets' and most pernicious things they were. The Government has already laid down the rule that tablets with the name 'meat extract' must contain at least 75 per cent. meat extract, but the rule is not observed. In many cases as much as 97 per cent. cooking salt is found in these tablets, the remaining 3 per cent. shows traces of colouring matter.

"Another weird mixture is known as 'beef soup.' It is in the shape of powder and is carefully done up in a pretty little cardboard packet. The analysis shows wheat flour, salt, some sticky substance and a slight trace of meat extract. Another powder is sold extensively under the name of 'Lipton's Choice Flavour.' It is a coarse sand of powder, 11 grams in weight, and consists of 70 per cent. salt and 30 per cent. red pepper, cayenne seed, and butter acid, the latter ingredient giving the whole a small resembling cheese. 'Dumpling with Strength Extract' is sold in dual packets, one containing salt and dried vegetable powder, the other a salty flour-mixture. Strength extract, one seeks in vain. Equally unsatisfactory is the analysis of a substance sold under the fascinating name of 'Citizens' Soup Pot.'

Dr. Fendler discourses at large on 'substitutes for meat.' These things fetch a high price—from 15 to 25, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Another region where swindling on a gigantic scale went on was in the fabrication of 'Pudding Powders.' Here the main ingredients were potato meal. There is lemon, almond and raspberry pudding powder—all of them potato meal with a little colouring. Neither the taste nor the odour of lemons, almonds or raspberries could be detected. Little bags of this stuff are sold at 5d. containing an ounce or two of meal and the fraction of an ounce of a substitute for milk extract. In this way also cream powder, lemon-cream and other delicacies are manufactured. Sometimes maize flour is mixed with the potato flour, but in these cases up to the prices from 50 to 100 per cent. The raw materials used cost about 2s. a pound. In the shape of cream or pudding the vendor receives about 25s. Finally, there is a 'pepper substitute'—an extraordinary mixture, it is called, made of worthless substances. You sneeze if you smell it, but that is as near as it goes to pepper. It costs 2s. 1d. a pound. Dr. Fendler, in conclusion, thinks that German women have here wide scope for their energies in combating this nefarious traffic. Their associations should combine to instruct foolish sisters who in their eagerness to do out every store run after every quack and charlatan who is cunning enough to exploit their necessities. Instead of favouring their suffering sisters with all sorts of beautiful cookery recipes of which nobody can make use in these hard times they should devote themselves to this campaign against fraud.

The latest announcement of the 'Oil and Fat Committee,' according to a Swedish correspondent, is:—'Be careful of all soap; never dip the soap in water; try and clean yourself with warm water and clean soap.' And a war tablet of soft blue clay is handed out in the shops as a soap substitute.

In Court—Lawyer: "Do you drink?" Witness (huffily): "That's my business." Lawyer: "Have you any other business?"

CREDULITY OF THE KAISER'S PEOPLE.

FLEET TO PIERCE ENGLAND TO THE HEART.

Nothing, perhaps, could provide a better lesson to the people's credulity than the German people than the almost tragic despair which followed the Allies' scornful rejection of the Kaiser's preposterous peace proposals.

The depth of their present dismay reflects the height of their previous hopes, and those hopes, in their turn, give the measure of their boundless credulity in believing, as they did so firmly, that the statement and military leaders of the Allied nations were such simpletons as to be blind to the trap into which they were to be lured.

Neither in military nor in diplomatic matters are the Germans capable of learning wisdom from experience. In their view the foe is always a fool, and when he proves to be otherwise he is 'vile trash.'

Into the EVILWINK. Few of the German papers attempt to minimise the extent of the disappointment caused by the reply to the Peace Note. Thus the *Agitation* says:—

"The prospect of securing by negotiation with the enemy that Germany need not be bound to the trap into which they were to be lured."

Stupendous, grave, terrible though this may be, it is a fact with which we must reckon. No words can now further influence the eventual decision, therefore we can only force the enemy to a recognition of our just rights with a calm conscience and firm resolve we proceed along the road of deeds.

The occupation of Jutland was the German answer to the Entente Note. Hindenburg and his army will, we are sure, see to it that further answers of this sort be forthcoming, as will also our sort. May the latter soon be permitted to pierce England to the heart on her own coasts! This is our devout prayer, our most fervent hope, for, after that reply, we shall need to make no more."

Ex-Captain Persius, though he is as foolish as most German writers, is not foolish enough to share the *Agitation's* hopes with regard to the High Baruch Fleet, and he is even afraid Germany cannot sink a million tons of enemy shipping a month by means of submarines. Writing in the *Berlin Tageblatt*, he says:—

"Notwithstanding the successes achieved by our submarines during the last few months, it is hardly likely that their activities will continue increasing in the same ratio, and that it will be possible, for example, by next spring to sink a million tons a month."

The number of ships that cross the seas is diminishing; the ships themselves are better armed, and their captains are growing more skilful in avoiding torpedoes, while finally the vessels destined to fight the submarines are steadily increasing in number.

It would be highly dangerous to imagine that we could starve England merely by the turn of a hand, and he who tries to make out people believe such a thing renders himself guilty of a crime, against the Fatherland. Faith, however, can accomplish miracles, and if our faith in the value of our submarines and in the skill of their commanders be unlimited, miracles will be performed."

The Hamburg *Nachrichten*, on an exhaustive review of the war situation, comes to the happy conclusion that the real cause of the world lies in the vanity of the western people.

The traditional vanity and the boastfulness of the western nations represent the greatest hindrance on the road to peace. "Until England be made to undergo the same procedure as that which was adopted in the case of the French in 1871 there can be no possibility of a lasting peace and of any political security, either in Europe or elsewhere."

In the meantime the three western peoples are perfectly well aware of their status in regard to German civilisation. As recently as ten years prior to the war German institutions were constantly being imitated in England and France. "Dozens of columns in the English and French newspapers of those days were filled with the praises of German institutions, inventions, and laws. To-day it is otherwise."

It is the innate vanity of the three western nations which lies like a choking alime on the national soul, which is our enemy and the enemy of all Europe, because such a tremendous vanity as this does not permit really young and striving peoples to rise.

This is the curse of the Entente brand of civilisation. In this respect Germany and German Kultur have never been burdened with the slightest guilt. Germany has always allowed others to walk by her side, never assuming to herself alone the right to judge and to condemn.

It is this curse of vanity prevailing among the masses in the western lands of the Entente that it is our mission to eradicate, for unless we do this the rest of Europe is doomed to become a second China."

"REFLEX OF THE SUBLIME." To these, infamously but wholly characteristic speculations the *Agitation* provides an equally characteristic tag in the shape of an extract from a volume of 'War Poems of a Great Time' by Adolf Holst, which it prefaces with a delightful comment:—

"This small but in the best sense popular poem is really a reflex of the sublime rather than of the terrible in the German soul."

Lord Be Thou our guest, Whatever our fortunes are; Be all Thy giving blest, Even this war.

Shield wife and son and daughter; Help us our foes to slaughter; Amen.

REUSERS A SUPPER STATE. From this example of the 'sublime'—in the German sense—it is only a step to the ridiculous—in any sense, and the *Berliner Zeitung* in *Mittel* supplies the missing link:—

"Flanders will never prosper until Belgium is divided into two States, the one Flemish, the other Walloon. The city of Brussels, however, which is neither Flemish nor Walloon, is to remain as it is."

IS AN ALLIED VICTORY POSSIBLE?

NEED FOR A TIME LIMIT.

[BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE 'PALL MALL GAZETTE.']

We have shown that any peace based upon the present military situation would enable Germany to set up Poland as a buffer State between herself and the dreaded millions of Russia, which would enable her to turn her undivided attention to her other neighbours; it would give her control of the whole Balkan Peninsula and the Turkish Empire, which would enable her to conquer Egypt and thus cut the neck of the British Empire; and would give her position on the Adriatic which would place the long and indefensible coast line of Italy at her mercy, and ports on the Aegean, Levant, and Persian Gulf, which would threaten the maritime communications of Britain with the East and Australasia; it would enable her to absorb Holland and Belgium with the French districts of Lille and the coast line as far as Boulogne, which would make the invasion of England a practical proposition. Moreover, the whole territory she would thus control would be richer and more populous than Britain and the United States combined, and would enable her to prepare for a new war with slipping, and manufactures untouched, as against commercial rivals whose marine and industries would take years to recover. Thus, any peace based on the present military situation would be a German victory, and would be the death-knell of the liberties of Europe and ultimately of the world.

CONDITIONS OF VICTORY. The whole question is: Can Germany hold what she has got? In other words, is it true that Germany cannot be beaten? To ask the question is to answer it. Certainly Germany can be beaten, but only under certain conditions. Germany started with enormous advantages, which ought to have ensured success. The Allies, only partially prepared as they were, having withstood the first shock, have been rapidly catching up their aggressor. Already they have caught her up in numbers and munition, and threaten to surpass the Central Powers in both respects.

On the one hand, we find that Germany in two years of war increased her armies from two and a half to four millions; and used up, not only the whole of her physically fit manhood, but no less than five classes of youths who have come on since the war began, viz.: the classes of 14, 15, 17, and 18. At this moment she has five million men in the field, as against an average of three and a half millions in the past, and must, therefore, expect her rate of wastage to be proportionately greater; but she has only one more class to fall back upon, viz.: that of 1919, which cannot possibly be sufficiently matured and trained for service until the late autumn of next year. Thus it is obvious that, if the past rate of wastage is maintained, the German army must soon commence to wither away; and her Allies are in worse case than she is.

On the other hand, we find that three of the four great Entente Powers have practically unlimited resources of manhood in reserve; and even France is not yet as exhausted as Germany, who, again, is not so near the breaking point as Austria. Therefore, we may safely say that Germany can be beaten, but we have to add, and to emphasise, that Germany can only be beaten within a certain time limit, because we cannot be certain that the Entente Powers will hold together indefinitely. The more it is a theory, as all events—the possibility that one or other of them may prove either unwilling or unable to continue the struggle.

No man can say for certain just what that time limit is. A correspondent in the *Times* tells us that Lord Northcliffe considers the war may last another four years, which is also the opinion of most American writers; Colonel Feyler, the great Swiss expert, tells us that the war certainly will last until 1918; Brusiloff alone thinks, or thought, that peace will come in August, 1917. But, with the danger of a collapse on the part of one of the Entente Powers, it is obviously wise to set themselves the shortest time in which it could be possible to achieve victory.

Whatever may be the Allies' numbers on the Western Front, we know that, so far, they have not succeeded in breaking the German front; but we also know that Russia has vast numbers to call, and that her inability to place these in the field is entirely due to want of munitions. The free port of Katerina is now in railway communication with the Russian fronts, and supplies can be forwarded through Port Arthur. With the spring, Archangel and Vladivostok will also supply their quota. But, even so, we may question whether the key of victory will not lie in the Dardanelles in the future, as it has done in the past.

wholly Flemish nor wholly Walloon, must be formed into a miniature buffer State. It will be the seat of the Federal Council, of the Imperial Stadholder, the central military administration, and that of the customs, railways, and posts. Situated between the two Belgian protected States, Brussels would be a free city after the fashion of our free German towns, which recognise the Kaiser as their supreme authority.

Thanks to the efforts of our functionaries, our commerce, industries, and schools, German influence would increase in strength day by day until the whole region would at length be Belgian in name only.

One of the first tasks to be accomplished must be the founding of a German university and a superior technical college. No other measure could better aid us in winning the favour of a population which has been estranged from us for three hundred years."

It is certainly remarkable that the Belgians should still be estranged from the Germans. Can it be possible that these simple people resented the violation of their womanfolk, or the slaughter of their priests, or took offence because babies' hands were chopped off by the sharp bright sword of Germanism?—*Daily Express*

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

HIVOSH MARU, Japanese str., 1,476, Y. Takaka, 19th February—Wakamatsu 19th February, Coal—Order.
 INO MARU, Japanese str., 3,854, K. Tashiro, 19th February—Mojito 14th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,720, Y. Takahashi, 19th February—Mojito 14th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,920, W. G. G. Leask, 20th February—Manila 17th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 PERUNG MARU, Japanese str., 5,350, D. Taidzumi, 19th February—Kobe 17th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 SHINYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,468, J. Nakamura, 19th February—Saigon 14th February, Rice—Order.
 SZECHUEN, British str., 1,135, Leitch, 20th February—Wenhaiwei 15th February, —Butterfield & Swire.
 TAMRANG, British str., 978, R. A. Matheson, 20th February—Hohow 18th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Miss E. Butler, Miss E. Giles, Miss C. Wilson, Madame E. Bognard, Mrs. E. Macdonald, Miss M. McAusland, Miss M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carroll, Miss E. Page, Miss E. Walker, Mr. T. Kikuchi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fadden, Mr. C. Nuttall, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. C. Beckingale, Mr. R. Thomson, Mr. J. Jensen, Mrs. M. Filho, Mr. K. Iguchi, Mr. J. Ribeiro, Mr. A. Germano, and Mr. J. Dias.

DEPARTED.

Mr. Chamberland, Mr. Dunning, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Major Inouy, Mr. Yurakari, Mr. Tokutomi, Com. Kurokawa, Mr. Teller, Mr. Brook, Mr. Reid, Mr. Muller, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. H. Martin, Mrs. Guigard and 3 children, Mrs. Gausson and child, Miss Tye, Mr. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. Moscop, Mr. Sutor, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Niven and 3 children, Mr. R. H. Gailher, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shimidzu, Mr. Mott, Lieut. Takehara, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Moly, Master Sumner, Miss Craddock, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Butcher, Messrs. J. M. Goods, Morrison, K. Nakagawa, E. Hino, Mrs. D. Murphy, Miss K. Ochiai, Mrs. Tokinaga, Messrs. T. Sato, T. Yasutsumi, Y. Takahashi, Clerk, S. Nuan, G. Toishi, Y. Yamamoto, A. Suduki, T. Suduki, and Master Clerk.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"T. IKEMBANG,"
 having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Feb. at 10 A.M. will be subject to the above.
 All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th Feb., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. V. D. PAHL, Superintendent, Hongkong, 19th February, 1917. 315

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"
 having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by Feb. 26th will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Feb. 24th at 10 A.M.
 Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 19th February, 1917. [24]

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 21st to 27th February.

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
Wed.	21m 9.22	4.6	3.11	0.5
Thurs.	22m 9.57	4.8	3.46	0.6
Fri.	3m 10.20	5.2	4.0	0.9
Satur.	10.45	7.0	4.38	1.4
Sun.	11.37	7.7	5.25	1.8
Mon.	12.1	8.5	6.05	2.4
Tues.	12.47	9.2	6.81	2.9

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Peking to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.
 Longkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPERESS OF ASIA"
 20,000 tons Displacement, quadruple screw, speed 21 knots.
 Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
 Sailings from Hongkong (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 15 Mar. "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 9 May
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 28 Mar. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 22 May
 "EMPERESS OF ASIA" 12 Apr. "EMPERESS OF ASIA" 22 May
 "MONTAGLE" 14 Apr.
 Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
 "Montagale" calls at Yokohama and Nagasaki.
 Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Canadian ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast ports in Europe and India.
 For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, sailing lists, etc., please apply to:
 P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

FOR STRAITS NO SAIL

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

SHANGHAI, MOJO, KOBE

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFER & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"FOOCHOW"	On 21st Feb., Noon.
WUHU	"KALGAN"	On 21st Feb., Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"HOHOW"	On 21st Feb., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"NORHOW"	On 25th Feb., D'Night.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAMUT"	On 25th Feb., D'Night.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

ISWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 23rd Feb., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are used with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	Leave Hong Kong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FAIR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE } TAMBA MARU } THURSDAY 8 h.
Capt. Akimatsu 12,500 } Mar., at Noon.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE } SHIDZUOKA MARU } WEDNESDAY, 28th
Capt. Noma 12,500 } Mar., at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

TOBA MARU	SATURDAY, 24th
Capt. Sakamoto 10,000	Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	SUNDAY, 25th
Capt. Hirata 5,000	Feb.
BENTEN MARU	MONDAY, 26th
Capt. Tomita 8,000	Feb.
PENANG MARU	SUNDAY, 25th
Capt. Kuchibiki 10,000	Mar.
NIKKO MARU	FRIDAY, 16th
Capt. Takeda 9,600	Mar., at 10 A.M.
KITANO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 21st
Capt. F. E. Cope 18,000	Feb., at 11 A.M.
FU-HIMI MARU	TUESDAY, 6th
Capt. Iriawa 21,000	Mar., at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK — MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

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B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SUREHA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 5th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KORSA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50. " " " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, and
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, 167.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe valid for two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Feb., at 10 A.M.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including Gold Coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold;
All manufactures of Silver other than Silver Watches and Silver Watch Cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration:—

- (1) The full name and address of the addressee.
- (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.0 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.0 A.M.	
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	
Huatai, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Shaukei	4.30 P.M.	
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. Letters 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 12.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Shamshui	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shaukei	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

run Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shaukei	7.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumohuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration of Mails at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS.

OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new metal at small cost?

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to quote on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon, Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Brass Bedsteads, Ornaments, Shop Balis and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local remedy are an appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and furnished on the shortest notice.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Polished and Plated.

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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

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10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 21st

On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	329
Credit, at 4 months' sight	329 1/2
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	56 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	56 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	110 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand	112 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On RAIPUR.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On BANGKOK.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On SOERABAYA.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	100 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 20 cents pieces	90.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 " "	90.00
Canton 20 " "	94.95 discount
Canton 10 " "	95.10

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong 20th FEBRUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$715, sellers		22 1/2 int. oct. 1916
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$375		\$25 for 1914
China Fire	\$20	\$155		\$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375		\$27 for 1914
North China	\$100	\$800		\$27 1/2 for 1915
Union	\$50	\$375		\$27 for 1914
Yangtze	\$50	\$375		\$18 for 1914
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$115		\$14 for year ending 31.12.15
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$115, sellers		31.12.15 for 1916
Indo-China P&N	\$25	\$412 1/2, buyers		10/1 int. for 1916
Do. Def.	\$25	\$412 1/2, buyers		\$2.10 for year ending 30.4.16
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$35, buyers		\$12 for 1915
REFINING.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$115		Pa. 5 for 1916
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$375, buyers		
DOCK, WHARVES AND SHEDS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$375, sellers		\$3.50 for 1915
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$375, sellers		\$3.50 int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$725		Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$375		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$100	\$375, buyers		\$3 for year ending 30.4.16
Hongkong Lands	\$10	\$375, buyers		\$5 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$50	\$375		\$2 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$375, sellers		\$5.25 for 1916
West Point	\$10	Tls. 20 1/2, sol.		Tls. 1 for year ending 31.10.15
ON.				
Langkai	\$1	160 1/2		2 1/2 int. account 1916
Shells	\$1	28 1/2		9 1/2 for 1915/16
Ural Caspian	\$1	36 1/2		1 1/2 int. oct. year ending 30.6.16
Kailash	\$1	36 1/2		None since 1910
Ramb.	\$1	36 1/2		4 1/2 int. account 1916
Tromb.	\$1	36 1/2		Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.15
Corroon Mills	\$1	Tls. 59		Tls. 0.80 for year ending 30.11.16
Ewe	\$1	Tls. 59		Tls. 8 for year ending 30.6.16
Kung Yik	\$1	Tls. 10		Nil for 1915
Shanghai	\$1	Tls. 5		
Yangtze	\$1	Tls. 5		
ISRAELI BANK.				
China Bank	\$12	\$73, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Light	\$5	\$4.65, buy.		None since 1908
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sellers		70 cents for 1915
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$26 1/2		\$3 for year ending 31.7.16
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$11.40, buy.		60 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$40, buyers		\$2.25 for year ending 29.2.16
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160		\$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$34 1/2		\$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		None for year ending 31.3.16
Hongkong Tram	\$5	\$7.20		Int. 7 1/2 account 1916
Peak Tram Ltd.	\$10	\$10		7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16
Do. New	\$1	\$1		25 cents for year ending 31.5.16
Steam Landries	\$5	\$5		\$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$13 1/2, buy.		70 cents for 1915
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$24, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alex. Gajabs	\$1	Sept.	\$2.80	65 p.c.	10 p.c.
Ayer Pans	\$1	Jan.	\$1.70	35 p.c.	—
Glencely	\$1	Oct.	\$2.25	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.00	42 1/2 p.c.	15 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$3.10	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Fins	\$1	Aug.	\$2.35	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.85	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.30	20 p.c.	15 p.c.
Sandoroff	\$1	Jan.	\$4.90	23 p.c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$20.50	25 p.c.	—

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

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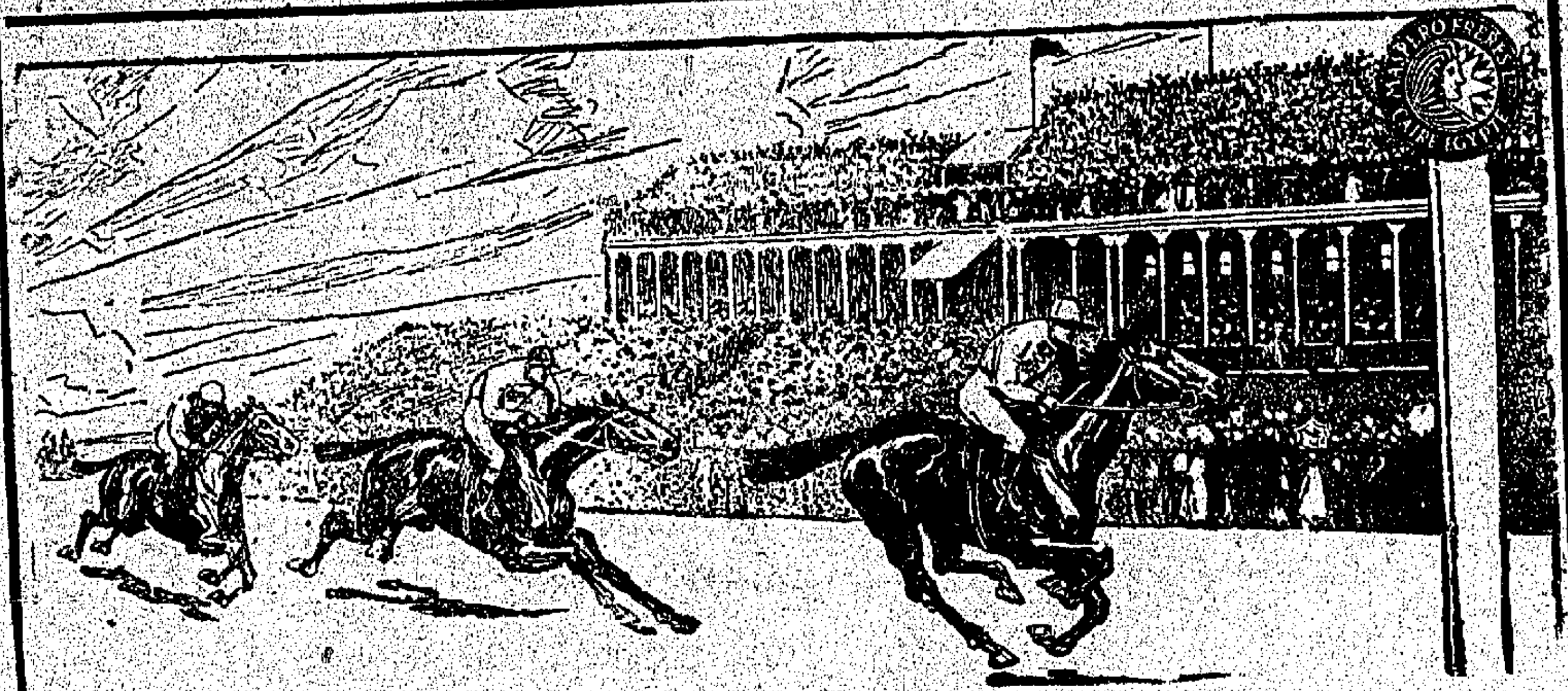
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INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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1. BOUTON ROUGE.
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- 12 STARTERS.

BOUTON ROUGE, SPECIALS AND FELUCCA!

Are Manufactured by—

MASPERO FRERES CAIRO-EGYPT.

And sold by all High-Class Tobacconists and Hotels in the Colony.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOKE.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., E. V. D. PARR, Esq.
C. S. GUBBEY, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. SHILLON.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

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LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Iohang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luohai, Tsinghsien, Haikow, Changchun, Weichow, Shichiao, Chinkiang, Lanchow, Hsinchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changshu, Suway, Lohu, Chongku, Tsinan, Cheow, Tsinan, Lanchow, Linting, Tsinan, Yikoh, Huiming, Chofoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN, CHANGCHUN, FOCHOW, CHANGCHUN, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CAITON, KURYANG, FAKING, Kueih's Suinyang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted (open granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1353
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS accepted for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.
FORMOSA—Alo, Giran, Kagi, KARNED, KESUNG, MAKUNG, PIHAN, SHEN, CHIU, TAIHUI, TAIWAN, TAIKOW, TAINAN.

CHINA—Angh, Canton, Fochow, Hankow, Kiuming, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore, SOERABAYA.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Farn's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 5, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., (London)

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 662,500
Reserve Fund ... " 550,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Bombay Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [183]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

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